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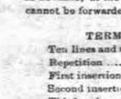

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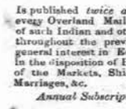

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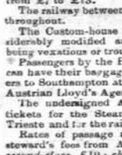

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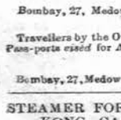

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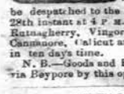

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIR, to Surat on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

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Longfellow's Poetical Works.....		3 12
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law; 2nd Edn. Edited by Prof. H. H. Wilson		4 8
Cooke's Universal Letter Writer.....		1 8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports		8 0
Scott's Poetical Works		3 12
Adventures of D n Quixote		4 8
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments		5 12
Fights for the Championship and other celebrated prize battles.....		3 12
Hughes's Manual of Geography. New Edn. 63...		5 12
A Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examination &c By T. L. Ainsley		4 8
Sir John Macneill's Earthwork Tables. 2nd Edn.		20 0
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Duke of Athol.	Mark Lemon.
Duc d' Aumale.	Abraham Lincoln.
Auber.	Dr. Livingstone.
Marie Amelie.	Longfellow, H. W.
Cardinel Antonelli.	Sir C. Lyell.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.	John Leech.
Dr. Babington.	Dr. W. Lawrence.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.	Mons. Lesseps.
T. Benedit, Esq.	Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sterndale Bennett.	Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Mons. Berryer.	The late Lord Macaulay
Sergeant Bookin.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Rosa Bonheur.	Duke of Manchester.
Sir David Brewster.	Duchess of Manchester.
Shirley Brooks.	Signor Mario.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.	Baron Martin.
The late I. K. Brunell.	Rev. Henry Melville.
Captain Burton.	Meyerbeer.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.	T. E. Millais, R. A.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.	Count de Morny.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.	Countess de Morny.
Baron Bunsen.	Miss Fanny Marston.
Sir James Brook.	Mazzini.
Biondin.	Baron Marochetti.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. High McNeil.
John Bright.	Rev. Dr. Manning.
Lord Brougham.	Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Sir John Burgoyne.	Celine Montelan.
Louis Blanc.	Charles Mathews.
Buckstone.	Mrs. Charles Matthews.
Mrs. Billington.	Frank Mathews.
Madeconisfield Bressant.	The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
Agnes Bourdault.	The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Duke of Buccleuch.	Ex-King of Naples.
Sir James Bowring.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
Lord Shelley.	Miss Florence Nightingale.
Duke of Cambridge.	Marquis of Normanby.
Duchess of Cambridge.	Lawrence Oliphant.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	General Sir James Outram.
Richard Cobden.	Professor Owen.
Lord Cranworth.	Bishop of Oxford
Eliza Cook.	The O'Donoghue.
Michael Costa.	Captain Sherard Osborne.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	Miss Oliver.
Professor De Morgan.	Lord Palmerston.
Late Lord Canning.	Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Dr Cumming.	Rev. Punshon.
Sir James Clerk.	Sir F. Pollock.
Earl of Carlisle.	Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
Miss Cushell.	The present Sir Robert Peel.
Madame Celeste.	Colonel Peard.
T. P. Cooke.	Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Wilkie Collins.	Count Persigny.
Madame Carvalho.	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Miss Kate Carson.	Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with three other Cartes de visite of her favorite characters. These are especially interesting.
Duke of Devonshire.	The late Madame Rachel.
Duleep Singh, the Maharajah.	Professor Ramsay.
Earl Derby.	Sims Reeves.
Professor Donaldson.	Madame Ristori.
Du Chaillu.	Mr. F. Robson.
Lord Dufferin.	Signor Robson.
Alexandre Dumas.	Duchess of Roxburgh.
Charles Dickens.	The Duke of Rutland.
Mrs. C. Dickens.	The late Duke of Wellington of Brighton.
Benjamin Disraeli.	Rarey.
Sir Herbert Edwards.	Earl Russell.
Sir Charles Eastlake.	Duke of Richmond.
Lord Elgin.	Roupell.
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Professor Faraday.	Madame Sherrington.
Fechter.	George A. Sala.
Count of Flanders.	Sir Walter Scott.
W. P. Frith, R.A.	Shakspeare.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.	Mrs. Siddons.
Lord Gough.	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Signor Giuglini.	Tom Sayers.
W. E. Gladstone	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Miss Arabella Goddard.	Countess of Shaftesbury.
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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AN FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 20th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	90 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	440 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	500 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	2 discount.
Broker's Banking Co.	250	12 do.	12 prem.
Central Bank	250	4½ do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	60 to 62½ prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	70 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	151 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	250	.....	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	151 pr. ct. pm.
Mauritius Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
Royal Bank of India	750	.....	5 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Freese Coys.			
Apollo Freese Co.	11,000	300 per share.	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Freese Co.	2,750	900 do.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Fort Freese Co.	3,667	375 per share.	Rs. 19,420 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	250 per share	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 34,500 per share) pm.
Do. B	5,000	.....	per share)
Freese Press Co.	250	.....	.....
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 1,500 to 1,900 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 25l shares	30-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittysingsing & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 900
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	.....
Colaba Land Co.	19,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 1,100 prem. as 3,000
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	20	.....	33.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	3,500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	300 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		102½
,, Loan 1835-36		
,, Loan 1842-43		96½ to 97
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		116 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	249
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	313
Five-franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	196½
Gold Leaf	,,	10 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (19th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Nawsari Sour (ready.)	Rs. 602 to 602
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 602 to 602
New Bhowngoor, (ready.)	,, 604 to 605
New Oomrawutee	,, 585 to 590
New Comptah, (ready.)	,, 575 to 580
New Dharwar Saw, ,,	,, 563 to 570
New Barsee and Nagpur	,, 535 to 540
New Veeravul	,, 550 to 555
New Khandeish	,, 515 to 520
New Pornabee	,, 555 to 560
New Accotee	,, 570 to 575
New Mangalore	,, 560 to 562

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Shandeish ... Rs. 7 2 to 7 3 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 32 to 33
,, 38 to 39
Niger ,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 17	Crois Mats	Berthe	Bordeaux 15 June.
	and Louise	Blanc	
18	Kildare	Hedgcock	Liverpool 2 July.
19	Charger	Smith	Liverpool 20 June.
	Admiral Lyons	Thompson	Liverpool 19 June.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 19	Tangier	Owens	Liverpool.
	Esmeralda	York	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Charger*, from Liverpool, Mr. Smith and child.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Tangier*, to Liverpool, two Europeans.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

Ship *Eleanore*, Captain C. Jonnais, bound to Mauritius.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Pluto*, for Surat.
Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Surat.
Ship *Pera*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Lowjee Family*, for Cutch.
Steamer *Penang*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Dhurumsy Khasey ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Muttonsy Veljee.

Monchaba.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Mejee : 115 bales cotton, 402¼ cwt., Poonay Velljee ; 299 bags linseed, 448 cwt., Govind Hurry ; 101 bales cotton, 3533 cwt., Lulloobhoy Manecklall ; 101 bales cotton, 3534 cwt., Peershoy Nugindas.

Tythonus.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur.

Sammerlee.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Tulsidass ; 325 bales cotton, 1,137½ E. & H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Annot Lyle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gangjee Nurpat ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsey Veerjee.

Elephalet Gresly.—25 bales cotton, 87 cwt., Kesowjee Madhowjee ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt , Bhimjee Girdhur and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Treebhowan Jugjeewan ; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Cursondass Vithildass ; 225 bales cotton 787½ cwt., Pragjee Damoother ; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Jewraz Balioo.

Mahratta.—340 bales cotton, 1,145 cwt., E. & H. Shapoorjee and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoosing ; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Withuldass Khunjee ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Euroclydon.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Assaria Jewraz ; 52½ bales cotton, 183½ cwt., Tulla Nagsy ; 500 bundles rapeseed, 250 cwt., Frungorgio Agelario and Co. ; 500 bundles country gall, 250 cwt., Narronjee Bowjee ; 125 bales cotton, 438 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 115 bales cotton, 402¼ cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co. ; 50 bales cot on, 150 cwt., Mooljee Gocouldass.

Eddadale.—700 bales cotton, 2 450 cwt , Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 50 bales cotton 175 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee ; 225 bales cotton. 438 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 55 bales cotton. 192½ cwt., Morar Bhimjee

Baron Renfrew.—1 box sandlewood boxes, Ritchie Steua and Co. ; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Pestonjee Jeewanjee.

Lady Hawkesbook.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund ; 60 b les cotton, 210 cwt., Casedass Nurseedass ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhicoo Sozba and Co.

Flying Venus.—loose bones 150 cwt., Edward Bates and Co. ; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Sodick Hajee Woosman ; 140 bales cotton, 490 cwt., Dhurumsee Mooljee.

Haneman.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Madeeshall ; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Missouri.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Vuchray Luchha and Co. ; 400 packages cotton, 1,400 cwt., Khimjee Motechund and Co.

Aaron Brown.—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Cassedass Nurseedass ; 115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Poonsee Velljee and Co.

Sea Park.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Nuray Mowjee ; 300 bundles linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt., Muthooradass Soondeejee ; 1 half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., Pestonjee Ardaseer Edaljee.

Lancastrian.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vasunjee Jewraz ; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt. ; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.

Jeshua.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Jaitha Hursee ; 1,000 bundles su seesed, 500 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsy and Co ; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Pairaz Champsy ; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Gokuldass Heerjee.

Bates Family.—31 bales cotton, 108¼ cwt., 5 bales wool 15 cwt., Hurrea Ra jee.

Salsette.—225 bales cotton. 787½ cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Mejee ; 50 bales wool, 162 cwt., Bh mjee Girdhur ; 50 bales cotton. 175 cwt., Gocould ss Lilladhur ; 50 bales cotton. 75 cwt., Venayak Pando rung.

Pera.—425 bales c tton, 1,487½ cwt., Jaychund Namechund ; 450 bales cotton 1 575 cwt., Domoder Jaychund ; 475 bales cotton. 1 66 ¼ cwt., Dhurumsy Vuljee ; 499 bales cotton, 1,746½ cwt., Noo derjee Mad wjee ; 425 bales not on, 1 662¼ cwt., Narrunjee Permachund ; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Soo hag hund Va anwee ; 465 packages saltpeter, 824 cwt., Luckmidas Sewjee

Lord Palmerston.—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt , Grey and Co., 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., J. P. Cornfor h and Co. ; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Domodhr Jaychund ; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Soorjee Damjee.

City of Brussels.—430 bales cotton, 1,505 cwt., M. and P. Byramjee Cola and Co

For H vre.

Robertson.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Fazulbhoy Noormahomed.

Maupertuis.—3 bags coffee, 3 qrs., Jules Siegfried and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolsnar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—R. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Versbjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyle, Lyle—W. & A. Graham & Co.
994 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1095 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1101 Camperdown, Houston.
999 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
899 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1041 Elphalet Gresley—P. Hormusjee Sons. (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nesmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Hafneeman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Haron Sehr, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1165 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
952 Indian Queen, Jago.
792 Japanese, Thaker—Lyon Brothers.
894 Jessima, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
773 Malcolm, Will on—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
814 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR HAVRE.

1435 Pera, Tweddie—Lawrence & Co.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Frieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes.
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26)

FOR HAVRE.

411 Maupertius, Leborgne—Jules Sick & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
346 Robertson, James—Semlenow & Co.

MAURITIUS.

Elenore (F).

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MAULMAIN.

592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.

393 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

FOR KURRACHEE.

290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
Penang (s), Blackmore.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson, & Co. June 19
Ammanasrol Currim, Nacoda.
302 Anna Henderson, Nacoda—Cursetjee Nathaba.
Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s) Wadge—G. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
1059 harger, Smyth. June 19
207 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Morgan l—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Elizabeth, Nicolson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faze Al um, Stafford.
291 Futie Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund.
182 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cursunbhoy Nathabhoy.
1200 Gorilla, Bil—Wallace & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.
733 Hanoverty, Nacoda—Shaik Maloomed Abdool Latiff.
In-erman Grant.
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. June 29
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
39 Manoppa Rao, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Mackee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
416 Nasser Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
515 Norma Wells (s), Hamp—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
791 Robins, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.
896 Shem Shah, Gillam.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, Carling.
1496 Malta (s) S. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar
742 Siegapore (s), Pinhey.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Corsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

509 Anna Henderson, Kinslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Oct. 9 announced the arrivals of the *Akq Backa*, Nacoda, from Jeddo (date not mentioned) ; touched at Muscat and Alleppee, (date not mentioned) ; *Fez Rohman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 7th Sept. ; *Iron Duke*, Parry, from Liverpool (date not mentioned) ; *Pottle Carry*, Rohoman, from Hudeda 25th Aug. ; touched at Telicherry 17th Sept. ; *Arimo*, Brown, from Colombo 25th Sept. ; *Versan*, Lessees, from Kurra hee 16th Sept. ; *Fazel Currim*, Nicolls, from Muscat 8th Sept. ; *Ethel and Edrahmas*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 13, Danish Barque *Jan Tecker*, Molsen, from Calcutta 27th September.
Do. P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Carnatic*
A. B. Farquhar, from Calcutta 9th October.
DEPARTURE.—October 13. Ship *General Windham*, Young to London.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Fisher, Lieutenant C. E., 95th Regiment, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, on leave to Mahableshwar.
Inge, Lieutenant D. M. M., 6th l. Dragoons to rejoin, to Mhow.
Gordon, Ensign, to join to Surat.
Hardinge, Edward Assistant Surgeon, 18th Royal Artillery to join to Hyderabad and Sind.
Smith, Lieutenant K. M. Royal Engineers, special Service to Persia.
Disbrowe, Lieutenant Colonel H., Political Agent at Muscat to rejoin to Muscat.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty to Khandalla.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 19TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 19th October 1863.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regt., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Corporal Noonan, 33rd Regiment arrived at the Presidency on escort duty is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment and will be sent to Poona by the evening train to-morrow.

2. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment.

Serjeant Kirkham, Royal Artillery, Gunner Sunderland, 21st Brigade Royal Artille.y, Shoeing Smith J. Cox, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Serjeant Kirkum, will be sent to Sholapore, by 9 p. m. train this evening.

3. With reference to para 7 of Garrison Orders dated 17th instant the details th-rein alluded to are attached to the 21st N. I. or Mu-ine Battalion.

4. Under Instructions from Army Head Quarters the Officer Commanding 21st Regiment N. I., will be pleased to send the undermentioned men of 29th Regiment N. I. arrived from China to join the depot of their Regiment at Hyderabad.

General No. 183, Nongee Eydoola Khan, General No. 175 Nojque Mookam Khan, General No. 514, Private Butchul Khan, General No. 698, Private Jutum Khan, General No. 942, rivate Sammeender Khan. General No. 1019, Private Soonur Khan.

Embarkation Returns for Kurrachee to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quart-r M-ster General accordingly.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Lieutenant Newport, 18th Regiment N. I., from 23rd October 1863 to 6th Novem-er 1863 to proceed to Poona.

Lieutenant Hennell, 18th Regiment N. I., from 25th October 1863 to 31st October 1863 to proceed to Poona.

Lieutenant Brown, 3rd Regiment N. I. from 9th October 1863 to 23rd October 1863 in extension.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th October 1863.

With the sanction of Government Blue Serge Trowsers for the year 1864-65 will be issued to the 23rd Foot, instead of Black Cloth Trowsers.

The following Medical arrangements are ordered :—

1. Surgeon Major Durham to the Medical charge of the 5th Regiment N. I., vice Langley.

2. Assistant Surgeon Thorold to the Medical charge of the 15th Regiment N. I., vice Blane.

3. Assistant Surgeon Day, to general duty, Presidency Division.

4. Assistant Surgeon Joynt to general duty Poona Division

5. Assistant Surgeon Langley to the Medical charge of the left wing 24th Regiment N. I., at Carwar.

6. Assistant Surgeon Blane to general duty Aden.

The following orders are confirmed :

Dated 1st September 1863—By Major Mayne appointing Lieut Richmond to act as Quarter Master to the 3rd Dragoon Guards during the absence of Lieut Sexinton.

Dated 9th October 1863.—By Colonel Stewart directing Captain Bales, Staff Corps to Act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 25th Regiment N. L. I as a temporary measure vice, Waller.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence. 21st Brigade Royal Artillery Lieutenant B. H. Pottinger from 19th to 28th October 1863 in extension on private affairs.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At the "Retreat" Byculla, on the 18th October, the wife of Mr. A. T. F Brown, of a son.

At Silchar, on the 30th Sept., the wife of Capt. R. Stewart Superintendent of Cachar, of a daughter

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ½ ,, ,, 1	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 1 ,, ,, 2	1 0 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 2 ,, ,, 3	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. C. .'s Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

The Mails for Colombo and Calcutta per Steamer *Sydney* will be closed THIS DAY the 20th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. Letters &c., if required by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage which must be prepaid.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched per Steamer of the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to the place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 12TH OCT. TO THE 18TH OCT. INCLUSIVE 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer, corrected. 10 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 12	29.900	29.803	77.0	87.5	74.7	79.0	None.	None.
,, 13	29.909	29.8 0	77.1	87.2	75.0	79.0	,,	,,
,, 14	29.869	29.727	78.8	89.0	76 0	79.0	out of s	0.16
,, 15	29.871	29.745	77.0	86 4	75 0	79 0	None.	0.17
,, 16	29.850	29.757	79.0	89.0	77.4	81.0	,,	None.
,, 17	29.822	29.715	78 3	89.0	75.8	81.0	,,	,,
,, 18			Sunday					

Oct. 12.—Partially clouded, with cirri, cirro-cumuli and nimbi ; dew fell at night.
,, 13.—Clouded with nimbi and cirri, but cirri more abundant ; dew fell at night.
,, 14.—Stormy weather ; lighning, thunder, rain and strong wind.
,, 15.—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
,, 16.—Cirri, cirro-cumuli, and cumuli scattered about lightning after sunset ; dew fell at night.
,, 17.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli ; lightning and dew fell at night

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	567m A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d 10h.	46.5m P.M.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ½ ,, ,, 1	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 1 ,, ,, 2	1 0 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 2 ,, ,, 3	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	20	Mars rets at 5h. 3m	5 57	5 33	4 1	4 48	
Wed.	21	Daybreak at 4h 43 m	5 57	5 32	5 8	6 13	
Thur.	22	Twilight ends 6.47	5 58	5 3	6 56	7 25	
Fri.	23	Jupitor rises at 6 1 .	5 58	5 31	8 14	8 45	
Sat.	24	Jupiter sets at 5 1 .	5 58	5 31	9 10	9 12	
Sun.	25	21st Sunday after Trini y.	5 59	5 30	9 37	10 2	
Mon.	26	Saturn rises at 4 11.	5 59	5 29	10 25	10 48	Date 17th October, Time 8h 2m.

CHRONOL GY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 20th.—Congress of Troppau, 1820.—Battle of Navari-o, 1827.

Wednesday 21st.—Siege of Asseerghur, 1803.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

Thursday 22nd.—Battle of Buxar, 1764.

Friday 23d.—Battle of Edgehil, 1642.—Battle of Cuttarah with the Rohil as, 1794.—Battle of Salakhiva, 1854.

Saturday 24th.—Peace of Westphalia, 1648.—Mansion House founded, 1739.

Sunday 25th.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—George II. died, 1760.

Monday 26th.—Battle of Bittoorah, 1794.

ELECTRIC TELGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 19th Oct. 1863.

From Calcutta to F. George, Surat to Sorabjee Jawut Mamadavey, Dharwar to Balcrushna Mahadeojee Society Press, Ahmedabad to Goverbhai Girdhur, Cannanore to Dr. Wither, Kurrachee to Jugonath Jeyto Marjee Bayar, Tellicherry to, Gampery Esquiret Mabim, Nagpore to Ajeeram Pemraj.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

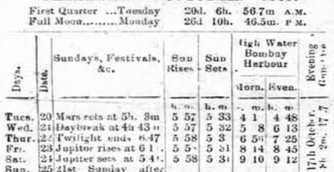
Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 14
AGRA	Oct. 10	LAHORE	Oct. 10
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept 18
ARRACAN	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 14
BANGALORE	Oct. 13	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 10	MEERUT	Oct. 13
CALCUTTA	Oct. 10	OUDH	Oct. 12
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 2
DELHI	Oct. 13	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE	Sept. 29	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1863.

REFERRING to a statement which appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* a short time ago about four Italian gentlemen travelling in Central Asia to collect silk worms having been seized and imprisoned by the King of Bokhara ;—the same paper states, "we have received a letter from the Italian Consul, Calcutta, soliciting further information, &c., &c. We are very glad to see the case of these unfortunate men so promptly taken up by the representative of their sovereign. It is time the crowned robbers and murderers who hold sway in their bloody dens in Central Asia, were taught that they cannot gratify their evil passions by the plunder and assassination of subjects of European states, with impunity. Had the British Government acted properly the fate of Stoddart and Conolly should have been compensated for by the sacking of Bokhara "Sherreef" and laying it even with the ground. And if these Italian travellers have suffered at the hands of the savages, we trust that the chivalrous Victor Emmanuel, the father of his people, will take measures to let the barbarians of Bokhara learn that even in their fastnesses they are not secure from the punishment of their crimes—and what is more, we hope the British Government will aid him in every possible way."

We hope this story is not true : so far as the above statement goes it would seem to be merely a vague, though most painful rumour ; but there is nothing, unfortunately, improbable about it, and if these gentlemen have fallen into the hands of the barbarian ruler of Bokhara, the worst results may be feared. We cannot say much, however, for the *Bovadil* suggestions of our contemporary, as to the mode of obtaining redress in the event of this painful story proving true. What does he mean about the English Government acting properly in the sad cases of Conolly and Stoddart ? When he says their fate should have been compensated for by "the sacking of Bokhara 'Sherreef' and laying it even with the ground," does he realize to himself what his words mean ? the march of a British Army more than a thousand miles through a desert country with hordes of savage tribes hovering on its rear, to harass, cut up, and destroy, as the opportunity might offer, and the destruction probably of half an army ; or if our Afghan experiences are to serve us, not improbably the entire force,—that would be compensation according to this discreet adviser! "The chivalrous Victor Emmanuel, the father of his people," has a little more sense than this writer would give him credit for. Italy, and the King of Italy, would grieve, and they would have the sympathy of the civilized world in the event of these unfortunate gentlemen becoming the victims of the Bokhara barbarian, but the last thing probably, the King of Italy would think of as a means of obtaining redress, in the only way we can conceive of redress being obtained, would be to follow the advice given by our contemporary.

THE *Englishman* informs us that "Major C. H. Barchard, Deputy Superintendant of Studs, Central Division, Buxar, has made over charge of his duties, by order of the Government, to Captain W. C. McDougall, and has been directed to proceed at once to Bombay, to purchase there twenty-five Arab stallions for this Presidency. He has also been ordered to visit all the livery-stables here, in order to ascertain if there are any eligible horses available in the market, and to judge of the compar

the Shah Ghasee—spoke to him thus—"I know very well that I shall have to leave my uncle, (meaning Shere Allee Khan) one day or the other, so if the Ameer is so much displeased with me, let him take charge of my battalion, and I will go wherever I like."

22nd September.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered a house to be cleaned and fitted up for Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan, the son of late Sultan Ahmed Jan, and a separate one for Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan and Sikunder Khan. In the evening the abovenamed state prisoners arrived from Ghuzneen and were put up in the Bala Hissar as previously arranged.

Four guards are placed over Shah Nawaz Khan and some over the other prisoners.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is as yet the Governor of Cabul and Minister to the Ameer.

23rd September.—A Syud, who had murdered his wife, mother and father, having been brought by Hakeem Khan, Kotwal, was tried by the Ameer and sentenced to be put to death.

24th September.—Nazir Ghoolam Heider Khan with two letters from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, one addressed to the Ameer and the other to the mother of Wuzeer Akbur arrived to-day from Toorkistan, and delivered the letters to the different parties.

The contents of the letters addressed to Ameer Shere Alee Khan was as follows :—

"My brother, people are rising in Toorkistan every day, the Turcomans are causing disturbances every where, the Koondez men have rebelled openly and the others are ready to follow their example. If you, like the late Ameer, do not assist me with troops and money, I shall be compelled to leave the country of Toorkistan and to march with all the Affghans for Cabul.

Be quick about sending the troops and money to Toorkistan as the Turcomans in large numbers are ready to make an attack."

On the perusal of the above letter Ameer Shere Allee Khan remarked in the durbar thus :—

"I have not got any money in the treasury; whatever there was is all spent in the Heerat expedition, and the few thousands collected by Mohamed Allee Khan have been used in the warlike preparations against Auzim Khan; and as for sending troops to Toorkistan I will consider about the matter, and then give final orders."

Nazir Ghoolam Heider Khan was ordered by the Ameer to stop in the Dewankhana.

There are different opinions of the Cabulees about Sirdar Ufzul Khan's sending the Nazir with the above letter.

Some say that Ufzul Khan has sent his Nazir merely to find out if Ameer Shere Allee Khan has got the same feeling towards Ufzul Khan, that the late Ameer had, while the others have it that Sirdar Ufzul Khan has sent the Nazir with a number of private letters to Khans of Cabul to learn their intentions in case Sirdar Ufzul had arrived in Cabul; and as for asking aid, it is only an excuse, as he Ufzul Khan does not want any, he has got enough to govern his country.

25th September.—Some Kohistanee Khans waited on the Ameer and informed him that Sirdar Khan a relative of Futteh Khan Purwanee having attacked the fort of Nadur Khan Purwanee had plundered about thirty houses and had killed one of their men.

The Ameer told them to wait two or three days when he would look into the case.

26th September.—It is ascertained by Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan's Urzee received by the Ameer, that the garrison of Khoost belonging to Ufzul Khan was disarmed and turned out by the Koondez men and that Khoost people had rebelled openly.

The Battalion of Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan having obained three month's leave, arrived in Cabul from Gurrishk and waited on the Ameer to have the order of their leave confirmed.

The Ameer told them to wait until he had decided about sending troops towards Toorkistan.

27th September.—The following news from Toorkistan was received to-day by the Ameer.

"Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan having received intelligence of the rebellion of Khoost, had given charge of Tukhta Bool to Sirdar Mohamed Zaman Khan, and with four thousand troops and four guns had marched for Khoost via Ghoree. The Sirdar had also desired his son Sirdar Ubdoorahman Khan to leave for Khoost, and to order a general massacre in the first village he would pass in that district.

Ufzul Khan is said to be collecting supplies in the fort of Ghoree.

N. B.—The Kossid who has brought the above letter says that when he arrived in Jellalabad, news was received there to the effect, that Ameer Snere Allee Khan had got the Kafla (which was coming to Peshawur,) back from Boot Khan, and had ordered to buy the Postens, horses &c., they had for sale.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 13.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Bridge of Boats over the Sutlej at Ferozepoor was opened to public traffic on the 6th instant.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 10.

LIEUTENANT R. P. NISBET, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Rawul Pindee to the Jhelum District.—*Id.*

FROM Murree we hear that a Leopard was shot close to the Barracks a night or two ago. The animal was in the act of creeping on some children when discovered by the Serjeant Major of Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, who procuring a gun and resting it on the railing of the verandah, polished it off.—*Id.*

MAJOR R. G. MAYNE, Staff Corps, is appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 82nd Foot at Subathoo. The Staff Corps seems of late to be a reserve from whence Officers are obtainable for all sorts of employment. Was such the original intention of a Staff Corps ?—*Id.*

GOVERNMENT has ruled that soldiers formerly of the Local Service, who have volunteered for the Line retaining Indian Pension Rules, are entitled to the option of going to the Invalid Battalion, provided they are declared unfit for active service in the country.

We are unable to see any advantage in the above order. As we read it, it means that disabled soldiers are permitted to eke out the remainder of their lives in the unhealthy bagdading Depot of Cannar, instead of proceeding to England, where they might regain health and strength, and possibly procure honest employment, which not one in ten is likely to do by remaining in Chunar.—*Id.*

SIND.

DR. PELLY.—We are about to lose another popular member of our society in Dr. Pelly, who has been holding the appointment of Staff Surgeon of Kurrachee from the time the late lamented Dr. Grierson vacated it. Dr. Pelly will proceed to Bombay in H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, hourly expected here from the Gulph, to take up the Post of Presidency Surgeon which has been conferred on him by the Government of Bombay. Dr. Pelly first came to Sind in 1843; and served with the Sind Irregular Horse from 1844-48, under General, then Captain, John Jacob; he was also with the troops under the command of General Sir Charles Napier, in the Hill campaign against the predatory tribes on the borders of Kutchee, when he was present at the taking of Shahpoor; and with the 2nd Cavalry during the disturbances in Rajpootana in 1857-58; and at the attack on Nimbhaira: the action at Jeerum, and the Siege of Neemuch. In the latter affair he was honorably mentioned in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honorable the Governor of Bombay. Dr. Pelly also accompained the column under Brigadier Parke, in pursuit of Tantia Topee, and has proved, throughout his professional career, that the duties of a Medical officer in India are anything but light, and exempt from toil and danger. Dr. Pelly, during his residence in Kurrachee, has made many friends, by the kindliness of his disposition and his unremitting attentions to the sick. He leaves the General Hospital, and his numerous patients to the care of Dr. Ward, until the nomination of his successor by the Bombay Government.—*Our Paper, Oct.* 13.

MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH.

(*Friend of India, Oct.* 8.)

SEVERAL months ago, when the fever of speculation in joint-stock shares became so much of a dangerous epidemic in Calcutta, that tradesmen who found it difficult to make a fortune out of their own shops began to launch them on the share market as Companies on the principle of limited liability, we uttered the first note of warning. Since that time some of the more disreputable concerns of this kind have disappeared altogether, and the shares of others became so speedily unsaleable that even speculators have been caught and justly punished before they could victimise others. The merchant who, knowingly or carelessly, lends the credit of his name or firm to an undertaking which is in itself unsound, in the hope that he may pocket large premiums before the bubble bursts, is guilty of what we may fairly term moral swindling, as distinguished from an offence which the law recognises. So far as we are aware there has been as little of this conduct in Calcutta as there seems to have been in Bombay, but there *has* been a little of it. The form in which this epidemic manifests itself in all the presidencies, is rather that of an uneasy and anxious desire to become rich by speculation of a *bona fide* character, on the part of individuals and classes who are utterly unfitted to succeed in the long run, and whose profession ought to keep them out of the share market. Speculation, when honestly and intelligently conducted by the banker, the merchant or the broker whose special business it may be, can only afford a healthy outlet for superabundant capital, and benefit society. But when we find the least mercantile and professedly most anti-worldly classes of society infected with the disease; when we see the clerical element represented in the Bourse, and Doctors of Divinity prominently announced in the newspapers as attending meetings of Companies and voting dividends of 20 per cent.; when we know that grave fathers of families, innocent of all familiarity with the money market, spend sleepless nights as they ruminate over selling out of this "limited" Company and buying into that, it is time to repeat our words of warning. To them at least life is not worth the price they are paying for it, even if they, in the long run, realise half their expectations. "Neither poverty nor riches" is a far happier state for the non-mercantile class, and it will be a more certain result of freedom from care than of making haste to be rich.

We do not any more write against honest speculation by those whose business it is, than we would protest against the rain of the Indian monsoon. Law regulates the flux and reflux of capital as much as the evaporation and fall of water. And much capital is as beneficial to the nation which possesses it, as the rain which fertilises the tropics. But superabundant capital has its dangers, exactly like those of excessive rain when it is not directed into use in channels. Many causes have produced this superabundance in England, and still more in India, of late years. All national prosperity of a material kind has its primary source in the land in the case of countries situated as India is, and every year since the Crimean War has seen an extension of cultivation. This has led to a vast increase of our export trade, in return for which the greater part of the silver of the European Continent has flowed to India and China. The normal rate of increase received a sudden impetus from the cotton crisis, and at once the money which used to flow to America was directed to India. The vice-President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce lately stated, that England is this year paying India twenty millions more for the same quality of cotton than it would have done two years ago. In the last ten years accordingly prices have risen, all over India, on an average twenty-five per cent.; and while thus small fixed incomes have been so seriously affected that Government is contemplating a natural remedy, every class in the country, down to the poorest peasant who, with his fathers, has always been a bond slave to the money-lender, has benefited; and all but the lowest has had money to invest either in better agricultural stock and cotton gins in Company's securities which are at a higher premium than any other in the world, or in joint-stock shares. And the more this investing of money goes on, for a time at least, the more the annual surplus capital of the country will grow in compound proportion. Capital, like a great inundation, seeks for an outlet and we only trust that the leaders of the mercantile class will so remember their duty to their own reputation and to society, that they will discourage every undertaking which threatens to ruin its victims in the long run, however tempting at first its "guaranteed" dividends for a few years may be. How far this annually increasing quantity of surplus capital and rise of prices is due to the gold discoveries, and how the latter threaten to depreciate fixed incomes, our readers will find elsewhere clearly, and perhaps somewhat extravagantly, stated by Mr. Fawcett, the most popular, and not the least able of writers on Political Economy.

But what are the investing classes to do, when every safe channel for their money, like Government securities, is at so high a premium, while the cost of living is so heavy? Let them act with prudence and intelligence, investing in no joint-stock Company merely to speculate in the hope of selling out at a premium in time, and investing permanently only in those Companies which, besides having a good "direction," are conducted by managers who are both honest and experienced. If they are not in a position to ascertain the character of the men they trust with their hard-earned savings, or if they distrust their own judgment, let them be content with Government securities. Peace of mind and absolute security from ruin are better blessings than the gambling chance of doubling their capital or their interest. The more successful a Company is, from causes other than the ability and honour of its conductors, the more certain is it, by attracting rivals, to sink to the general level which interest reaches as surely as water, though not always so speedily. In Bombay four Banks, four Cotton Press Companies and four other Companies were established last May with a capital of 75 millions. In Calcutta during the past year also our list shows no less than about forty new Tea Companies, and several new Coal, Hotel, Steam and Trading Companies, with more capital than that. For the past fortnight men have been wild after the shares of two Banks, one of them long without a name, and their shares sell almost at cent. per cent. We say nothing of projectors of the new Companies and Banks more than this, that if they are not of the highest standing and if they do not mean to abstain from selling their own shares however great may be the premium, then the uninitiated would do well to be content with the sweet simplicity of four per cents. at par, or with the still better though rarer five per cent. Railway debentures.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman, October* 8)

SECTION V. of the *Report of the administration of the Bengal Presidency*, referring to Education, is not the least valuable paper of the series, as from it we are able to gather that deal of valuable information not otherwise easily accessible. We find that the number of colleges and schools in the Presidency under government inspection is given at 1,222, and the number of students at 71,699, which, when compared with previous twelve months, is hardly any increase of no less than 257 schools and 14,499 scholars. Amongst the different classes of schools there were 52 English and Anglo-Vernacular, 169 Vernacular, 7 Normal, and 42 girls' schools. From a comparison of the figures we find that there is one school to every 32,735 of the population, and one scholar to every 458 persons. The percentage is somewhat on the wrong side, but should the establishment of schools and scholars increase in the same proportion as they have done for the last twelve months, this large number will doubtless be very materially reduced. The estimated expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,90,000; the cost of each scholar for the same period being about Rs. 13-12-11—not a very large sum certainly, considering the benefit likely to accrue. The significant fact of 1,114 names of candidates being enrolled at the Entrance Examination of the University in December last, the largest number of any previous year, shows that the spirit of education is making very rapid strides among all classes of our Native fellow subjects in such a manner as will tend to increase the bonds of mutual respect which ought to exist between the two races. Of these 1,114 candidates, 1,043 were from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the remainder being from the North West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon. We also learn that thirty-five candidates had entered for the B. A. Examination, twenty-four of whom were successful, two only out of the whole number being Christians. The degree of M. A. was conferred for the first time this year on seven candidates, all of them Hindoos, who had passed successful examinations in mental and moral science, history, and mathematics. At the Law Examination thirty-four candidates came forward, out of which number sixteen were passed; and for medical honours a very fair proportion were entered as successful. It appears that the result of the new regulation the University, requiring candidates for degrees of civil engineering to produce certificates of having passed the preliminary Arts Examination, has been that no eligible candidates have come forward, and a fear has been expressed that some years might probably elapse before candidates would be able to present themselves, as none of the students now in the college have qualified themselves by passing the prescribed First Arts. The number of undergraduate students attending the government colleges for general education has increased within the last twelve months by eighty-four. The number on the rolls for each college at the end of 1863 were—

	Number.	Monthly fees.
Presidency College,.....	289	Rs. 10 0
Hooghly College,.....	65	,, 4 0
Dacca College,.....	128	,, 3 8
Kishnaghur College,.. ..	44	,, 4 0
Berhampore College,....	32	,, 3 8
Patna College, ...	5	,, 1 0
Sanscrit College..... ...	16	,, 1 0

giving a total of 579—the parents of whom were all in good social positions. The report goes on to say that the success of English schools in East Bengal has been most satisfactory, and in several important stations it became necessary to strengthen the establishments. This was more especially the case at Dacca; while at Patna the English school was re-organised and placed on the footing of a Mofussil college, having been affiliated to the University in the latter part of last year. For the erection of a suitable building for the college a subscription was opened for the purpose. Passing over a statement of the grants in-aid to the different educational seminaries throughout the Presidency, we come to Sir J. P. Grant's scheme of vernacular education, which we give in the words of the report :—

"Normal Schools have been established during the year at Burdwan, Kishnaghur, and Jessore for the purpose of training masters for elementary village schools, under the scheme of Vernacular education originally devised by Sir J. P. Grant. This scheme has received several important modifications, as fresh light has been gained from the working of the experimental measures adopted for bringing it into operation. Its general object was the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country by the offer of money rewards to the Gooroos The plan now pursued may be briefly described as follows :—The villages, where Patshalas are already in existence, are invited to send for a year's training in a Normal School, either their present Gooroo, or some other person whom they will undertake to receive as their future schoolmaster. Their nominee, if accepted by the Inspector, is sent to a Normal School with a stipend of Rupees five per mensem, and a written agreement is entered into on the one hand with the inhabitants of the village that they will receive him back as their Goorco, when he has completed his course of training and received a certificate of qualification; and on the other hand with the nominee himself that he will return to the village which selected him and there enter upon and discharge the duty of village schoolmaster, to the best of his ability, on condition of being secured a monthly income of not less than Rupees 5 in the shape of stipend or reward, so long as he continues to deserve it. Each of the three training schools at present established, receives seventy-five stipendiary students. They have been opened but a few months, but no difficulty has been experienced in filling them. Each had its full complement at the end of the year. The supervision of the entire scheme has been entrusted to Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, as an Additional Inspector, with three Deputy Inspectors as his subordinates."

The report concludes with a notice of the Ward's Institution in this city, from which it appears that the Native Zemindars have a great objection to sending their children to Calcutta, and a project was set on foot to remove the institution to a station in the interior but owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation at any suitable station no final decision on this point has yet been arrived at.

These facts, as briefly summarised from the report, speak for themselves. In spite of many adverse elements to contend against, the work has gone steadily forward; and though a wild field of labour is yet before those engaged in the task, the chances of success are clearly encouraging. As a matter of course no sectarian influences have been allowed to interfere in the compilation of these statistics, and we only hope that such a course will never be departed from.

VERNACULAR PRESS.

(*Marathi.*)

THE *Indupraksah* in a long and elaborate article on "the now famous Mr. Richardson" gives him credit for hard work, and a certain proficiency in Marathi, Persian and Hindustani, but states that his fund of that very useful article common sense is very short. He appears to devote the principal part of his time to the management of the Ahmednuggur jail, to the neglect of his primary duties the *patient* and legal investigation of the civil and criminal cases that come before him. The article contains a good many instances of the arbitary and tyranical conduct of that officer, which, if true, ought certainly to induce government to inquire into the judicial and jail administration of that province. We were under the impression that the folly of doing such things as compelling prisoners—whether Bramins or Dhers to mess together or eat food out of a quantity conveyed in a cart under the charge of a Mahomedan servant, had long ago become apparent. The same states rather too late that it would have been more satisfactory to the public if a regular inquiry had taken place into the allegations of the *Poona Observer* regarding the conduct of Mr. Howard the Director of Public Instruction with regard to his appropriating to himself the proceeds of his English school books. He thinks that even if the Government is satisfied of the fairness of Mr. Howard's conduct it is necessary that the public should be equally so.

The *Vritvaibhava* has a very good article on the Vedas, their origin, divisions, and composition. It approves of the Bill brought before the Bombay Legislative Council for the protection of Mofussil debtors and remarks; "The condition of the ryots shown above has somewhat improved of late in consequence of the present rise in prices of all things, and the increased value of agricultural products, but it is still injurious, and the debtor against whom a decree has once been obtained never regains his independence" The newspaper has in these days become one of the most potent organs of intercommunication and spread of ideas. From having originally a simple register of news it has successively assumed the functions of critics, teachers, and social clubs; but it was not expected that it would so soon begin the practice too common among old women and mean persons of praising every fellow from whom they expect some kind of gratification, or of abusing him immediately after. But to be denied. The whole of the Marathi press is contaminated by the prevalence of this bad taste to call it by no harsher terms. Of late no number of the *Induprakash* is issued without some mention of the Honorable Madhaorao Vitul Vinchorker. There is no important native public servant in the Concan who has not received in the columns of the local paper the *Yagyamitra* his praise which would have done honour to the best of men. But the climax is reached in the last number of the *Vritvaibhava* when the editor inordinately praises Mr. Trimalrao Vancatesh without any immediate cause. We know Mr. Trimalrao to be an intelligent and active public servant, but we would rather have our aspiring young men to take their model from some one else. A correspondent of the same from Yewala complains of the insufficiency of Judicial stamps of small value in the Mamlutdar's Cutchery—"In one respect it is profitable to government not to keep a sufficient supply of stamps. Is it to be supposed that government servants do not indent for them with this object. This being a season of sowing and other important agricultural operations the cultivators are much in need of stamps of small value such as two and four annas, and if these are not to be had they are obliged to purchase not only of eight annas but of any amount that may be procurable." A similar complaint has occasionally been heard from various other parts of the Presidency. The Department of Superintendent of stamps certainly requires to be looked into, if it cannot meet the Mofussil demand for stamps or vend them in Bombay in less than four or five hours. We believe the stamp tax is the least costly of all the taxes and it is beyond comprehension why government should not be able to levy it with the least possible annoyance to the public.

A correspondent of the same finds three faults with the present government system of education. He thinks that the points that require investigation are: First why should present mode of education make boys very weak; secondly why should they become filled with pride and not take to low or laborious occupations even when weak and poor, and one finding it difficult to maintain themselves fall into bad habits; and thirdly why should not the system of education be so modified as to fit them for becoming agriculturists, artisans, and traders.

The *Vartamandipika* is sorry to hear the names of respectable and learned gentlemen sometimes mixed up with love scandals, and recommends injured husbands not to hush up such matters, but to invoke the aid of law which is quite prepared to punish the aggressors, and have them punished by the High Court. The same has a very long article intended to show that knowledge is both useful and hurtful, demoralizing as well as enobling.

The *Daanbodhaka* does not consider the Shenvi Community justified in blaming a Hurdas for preaching at a public woman's. The same condemns the practice of spiritual initiation now so prevalent in the Hindu community of Bombay. He thinks that the Hindu religion does not enjoin it, and that it is resorted to more by women than men. It is undoubtedly true that none of the persons who undertake to initiate are deserving of a hundredth part of the respect which they claim, either on account of their learning or virtue. In a word the system is in miniature the Roman Catholic Confessional, and the sooner it dies out the better.

The Poona Pelagoon correspondent of the *Vritprakash* states that the superintendent of the local missionary English school being jealous of the success of the newly established government English school is trying to bring the Head Master of it in scrape. A son of an outcaste who was a protege of the missionary, having applied to the Head Master for admission in to the government school, was told that as the application was of a novel nature he the head master could not give him a decided answer without consulting the members of the local commitee. This affair has been magnified into a serious fault, and the school master threatened with punishment.

The *Dnayamprakash* recommends the inhabitants of Southern Concan to Colonize Khandesh.

The same does not understand by government should not be governed to the constant warnings contained in its own columns and those of the *Induprakash* against destroying the Poona Duftar, from the time the practice was commenced about two years ago, and now that a considerable portion of it has been burned or reduced to pulp Mr. Hart should come forward with an offer of two hundred Rupees reward to any body that would point out useful records among the *residue* destined for a similar purpose. —*Satya Dipaka, Oct.* 18.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

(*Satya Dipaka, Oct.* 18.)

WE have had so many kinds of reforms in Bombay of late, that in attempting to chronicle them one hardly knows where to begin. We have had reforms in dress, reforms in eating, reforms in drinking, reforms in talking, reforms in writing, reforms in puffing, reforms in starring, and a host of other reforms too numerous to mention. In fact the mere touch of the word, like the Mesmerism of the fable, throws people into convulsions, and the fit is only relieved by profuse bleeding through the mouth. One thing, however, has always surprised us in the management and rearing up of these bantlings of reform. And it is this, that people should sow tares and expect to reap wheat; that they should build castles in the atmosphere of folly and should take it so much to heart when the slightest breath of stern experience unmercifully pulls them down. We are not generally given to sentimentalizing and have by no means the wish just at present to indulge in any theories of improving the world by a patent specific. But when people begin to talk grand and argue as if the coming of the millenium was to be accelerated or retarded by a certain person or a number of persons chasing or starving themselves, such pretentions appear to our narrow minds to border on the ridiculous. Like the fly on the wheel, what a wind do they raise!

A, *B*, and *C* are useful members of Society—Granted. They pursue their several occupations. Fortune favoring, they rise, and are classed amongst the foremost men of the day. Fortunately or unfortunately, they all happen to be Hindus. *A* wants a man to go to England as an agent. A few candidates offer themselves. *B* comes along with the rest, and asks to be appointed an agent on certain conditions—one of them being that *A* shall dine with *B* on his return, *B* on his part promising that whilst in Great Britian, he shall do nothing heinous to compromise himself. We don't know whether our European and American friends will not laugh at us for seriously writing this narrative. But there seems to be no help. We are stating facts, and cannot afford, even if we had the ability, to write a well seasoned leader. However to return to our story. *A* unluckily accepts *B's* terms. We say unluckily because, in as much as, *A* was doing a piece of business, he should have proceeded on pure business-like principles in his selections. Probably he wanted to kill two birds at one stroke, and thought of turning the occasion to profit by opening the road to England to his fellow countrymen. We applaud his spirit, but question very much the propriety of the instruments used. However like a plucky fellow, *A* thought he could make up for the short-comings of *B*, and he was probably right. *B* however was not content with doing a simple piece of business. But like a knight-errant he must needs go to *C* and almost throw him into fits of laughter and rage by his grand scheme of going to England. *C* is terrified. He thinks the time is not propitious; nor is *B* the man fitted to perform the mighty feat. Let *B* wait. Bombay is progressing most wonderfully, and within two years it will be possible to do any thing. So *C* thinks, and therefore it must be true. *B* has already had many things in his own way; and thinks the opportunity *Capital* to make fortune and fame by. A lot of speech-makers assist him. He has a whole *Sabha* on his side. What more do you want reader? But *B's* strength was miscalculated. Before five months were out, is was found that *B* could not outlive an English winter. Thus a physical necessity forced *B's* return to Bombay. There was something unusual, but certainly nothing very extraordinary in the occurrence. *A* acted his part manfully and well. There was no boasting, no rejoicing, no unnecessary giving of offence. *A* expected much from his talking compeers, and deserved to be disappointed. All failed. This was not in their line. How could they do that which *C*, *D* and *E* had not done, and would not do? They had not the requisite influence. If so, why not have held your tongues?

But aid is coming in, and from many different quarters. We have enough of patience and courage to wait, and shall not yet open the curtain for many weighty reasons. Time waits for no man. And we cannot afford to waste it, not even on sundry magnificent projects of dining. The talk of *A*, *B* and *C* dining or not dining, might possibly throw an old lady into hysterics. We only look upon it as a piece of fun and an affair of unreasoning children.

We had fully determined not to say a word; but as many papers, native as well as English, have taken the matter up we feel we should not by doing our duty if we did not contribute our mite to the stock of general information, on the subject.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

(*Rast Goftar, Oct.* 18.)

Lights and Shades of the East: or a Study of the Life of Baboo Harrischunder; and passing thoughts on India and its people, their present and future. By FRAMJI BOMANJI *late of the Elphinstone College.*

MR. FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, an ex-student of the Elphinstone College has recently submitted to public criticism a small English work which he has compiled, and which he has dedicated to so distinguished a personage as our worthy Governor, Sir B. Frere. We proceed to examine the merits of the book, the publication of which has been heralded with great pomp by this young aspirant to literary fame. We have hitherto delayed this review until we had full opportunity to go through the whole work and scrutinize its contents.

We confess we have risen from a perusal of the "Lights and Shades of the East" with sad feelings of disappointment, pain and indignation. We are sorry to find that the first work, put forth by an *alumnus* of the Elphinstone College, as reorganized and conducted under the new regime, has proved a miserable failure as we shall presently demonstrate. This miscarriage is greatly to be deplored, as it is calculated to inspire the public mind with an unfavourable opinion of the general merits and qualifications of our College *alumni*, damp the zeal and energies of the latter, and deter them from undertaking a similar task.

In Chapter VI. of his work Mr. Framjee Bomanjee, while descibing the conduct, character and qualifications of a large and numerous class of the educated native youth of India in general, and this Presidency in particular, confidently asserts that the exception of a few works which he specifies, "we have nothing on this side of India to show even as readable compositions. There are," he adds, no doubt, high sounding 'moral essays,' 'social dissertations,' and 'civil administration' and 'religious' essays, one or two in English, the rest in the vernacular, but they are all compilations, if not dishonest plagiarisms—pirated from this author, and part from that. It is the conviction of the writer of these pages, that almost all works and essays printed in the vernacular are tinged with a degree of dishonesty disgusting to any honest reader. Often entire books are plagiarised, and no mention is made of the authors; and when the writer is deliberately dishonest, but also intelligent, he endeavours to avoid detection by quoting upon authors at the same time." We assert without fear of contradiction that this grave and serious charge, which Mr. Framjee Bomanjee has preferred against the generality of the educated native youth is totally unfounded. Such dishonest conduct, as he accuses them of, will, on careful enquiry, be found to be the exception and not the rule. One would have thought that the man who boldly came forward publicly to accuse his countrymen of the crime of plagiarism must himself be innocent, untainted and free from the vice he abhors. Will it be believed that Mr. Framjee Bomanjee is himself guilty of the very offence against which he has preached the above quoted homily to his countrymen. He has already been convicted of impudent and dishonest plagiarism by two of our Calcutta contemporaries, the *Indian Field* and the *Indian Reformer*. A great portion of Chapter IX. on the "Regeneration of India," which our author styles, "the most important chapter in the book," has been pilferred *verbatim* from three excellent letters addressed last year to Lord Elgin by the able editor of the *Indian Reformer* on the subject of National Education, and published in that journal in May and June 1862. A great portion of Chapter XII. on the "Future of India was stolen from an editorial article published in the *Indian Field* of the 12th July 1862. Mr. Framjee, although he is greatly indebted to the writers just referred to for the sentiments he has borrowed from them, and for the eloquent expression of those sentiments, yet he has not had the honesty to make the least acknowledgment in his work under notice. Moreover, after borrowing largely from the columns of the *Indian Field* and *Reformer*, Mr. Framjee has the effrontery to assure his readers in Appendix A (page 387) that he has not had "access to any of the Calcutta papers, save an occasional sight of the *Hindoo Patriot!*" Such a shameless falsehood has seldom been surpassed. With a view to conceal the piracy and escape detection he has resorted to the artifice of making a few variations and changes in several of the long passages which he has stolen from the productions of the writers just referred to. And yet, strange to say, this is the very stratagem which our author accuses his brethren of having recourse to. In the very first chapter, Mr. Framjee has borrowed without acknowledgment the following passages from Emerson's Essay on History, which we place in juxtaposition with Mr. Framjee's plagiarisms :—

Lights and Shades, p. 8 & 9.

Indeed all history is subjective; and he who reads the shrewd observation that "there is properly no history but biography," full well anticipates &c. &c.

The world certainly exists for the education of each individual; and there is no age, or state, or station in history, to which there is not something correspondent in his own individual life; what he thought he may think; what Jesus has felt, he may feel; what has befallen Cæsar, he may understand even as that of himself

Every individual, as he reads, becomes Greek, Roman, Christian and Arab; philosopher, priest and prophet; patriot, warrior and villain;—or he reads nothing and learns nothing.

* * * *

If all history, then, though not expressly written so to read, and ought to be read with a view to individual education, individualising general facts and generalising individual experiences, the reader will understand, &c. &c.

Emerson's Essay on History

All history becomes subjective; in other words, there is properly no history; only biography, &c. &c.

The world exists for the education of each man. There is no age or state of society, or mode of action in history, to which there is not something correspondent in his life.

* * * *

What Plato has thought, he may, think. what a saint has felt, he may feel; what at any time has befallen any man, he can understand.

* * * *

We, as we read, must become Greeks, Romans, Turks, priest and king, sailor and executioner * * * or we shall see nothing, learn nothing, keep nothing.

* * * *

In like manner, all public facts are to be individualised, all private facts are to be generalised, &c. &c.

A comparison of the passges quoted above will show the device adopted by our author to conceal the wholesale plagiarisms which he has committed in the vain hope of escaping public exposure and condemnation. Mr. Framjee Bomanjee's motive in borrowing so largely from other writers cannot be other than that of creating false impression on the readers of his work and inspiring them with an exaggerated idea of his intellectual powers and his elegance of diction. We cannot, therefore, place implicit reliance on the assurance which he makes in his preface that he appears "in his native and independent garb." The garb in which Mr. Framjee presents himself before the public is partly his own and partly borrowed from that of other persons.

For all the purposes of gilding and plating and the manufacture of articles of gold M. Chevalier allows next to nothing. He tells us of the marvellous malleability of gold, and adds an illustration in a well-known form to the effect that a 20-franc piece contains metal enough to cover a thread reaching from Calais to Marseilles. All this, no doubt, is exactly true; but that the consumption of gold, even on these terms, may be considerable can be inferred from a piece of evidence adduced at a recent trial. In the great Campden-house case it was stated, without contradiction, that a single artist had received from the proprietor of a single house no less a sum than 1,000*l.*, not for the work of gilding generally, but for the actual gold to be used in the process. This gives us some idea of the way in which gold may disappear; but there is much more to be added. M. Chevalier, in computing the quantity of gold consumed in England in the manufacture of articles of gold, ascertained that duty was paid on less than 11,000*oz.*—say, 40,000*l.* worth —annually. Of course, he was not ignorant of the fact that small articles paid no duty, and consequently did not figure in the return, but he conceived that if he added 150,000*l.* more on this account, so as to raise the result for all uses except those of plating and gilding, which he omits from the reckoning, to a total of 200,000*l.*, he was making an ample allowance. Now, when Mr. Jacob, thirty years before this time, was investigating with extraordinary care this very question, his first made his own computation, and then inquired of one of the best informed persons in the trade "what quantity of gold was used by the jewellers (platers and gilders being here included) in such small quantities as not to be liable to the stamp duties." The answer, delivered in writing, was,—"Certainly not less than 1,900,000*l.*, but more probably 2,000,000*l.* than less," Mr. Jacob's own estimate had been 1,600,000*l.* Now, let the reader correct this according to the increase of our population and the diffusion of luxury, and then say what multiple of two millions probably represents the consumption now.

The second of the two considerations specified—that of the area to which the balance of the new gold may be applied—was discussed with great ability and with some most important suggestions in a letter signed "W. M. J.," which we published on Thursday. It is certain that such amount of the metal as manufacturers do not consume the currency of the world must absorb, but the question is what are the limitations at this point. Our correspondent looked at the problem from a new point of view. Granting that the influx of the precious metals in the 16th century did produce a fall in the value of money, not only in this country, but in Spain and France, he asks whether a like effect was produced in countries previously better provided with these metals,—in the Venetian dominions, for instance, at Constantinople, or at Florence. Have we not been applying universally, and without discrimination, a precedent really applicable only to countries in a particular condition? At the time in question the Western States of Europe possessed little specie, and the sudden influx of the precious metals caused a revolution in prices; but was that the case where specie was plentiful already? To give an idea of the argument, let us compare the influx of gold to the irruption of water. The water would flow over the area opened to it, but before settling on the surface it would fill up the hollows, and it would be only when these were filled that the general depth of the flood would be calculable. In the 16th century England was a hollow, with but a little water at the bottom, and the golden flood rushed into it accordingly. At the present time England is a high table-land, and many a hollow must be filled before we shall find much experience of the flood. Prices will rise, no doubt, but it is elsewhere, and to our level, that they will rise. Steam and trade have now brought into contact all the nations of the globe, and there is many a thirsty land to be saturated before the rise of the waters will come home to us. Such is the view of the case propounded, and we commend it to the judgment of the public. In the interval it is satisfactory to see that in proportion as the question is discussed the interest increases, but the alarm declines.

(*To the Editor of the Times, Sept.* 10.)

SIR,—Having for a number of years considered as thoughtfully as I could the subject of money currency, and read most of what has been published on the subject from the writings of John Locke and Adam Smith down to those of James Wilson and Lord Overstone, and my impressions on some of the leading principles of the science having settled into convictions, and that in the midst of a turmoil of conflicting opinions, I wish, by your permission, to notice the special point put forward by your correspondent "F. C.," in his letter in *The Times* of the 4th inst.

He says that it is "an unquestionable fact that money does not consist wholly or chiefly of coin," and that it is the quantity of money of all kinds that regulates prices. That in this relation banks-notes, bills of exchange, checks, and draughts of various kinds constitute money and vastly exceed the amount of coin in circulation, and that an increased available supply of these paper moneys raises prices as effectually as an increased supply of the metal gold, which he holds, strictly enough, to be equivalent to an increased supply of gold money. For these premises he leads the conclusion that any increase over the ordinary supply of gold operates on prices not in proportion to the amount of that gold increase, as compared with the total previous stock of gold, but as compared with the total previous amount of all gold coin and bullion and paper moneys added together, and hence argues that the present alleged depreciation of gold is much less than, but for this reason, might have been anticipated. I differ from him both in his premises and conclusions, but shall restrict myself to the simple statement of what my view of the matter is.

I conceive that, correctly speaking, nothing is money exept coin; that in a strict sense uncoined bullion is not money, although when duly assayed, weighed, and marked in may, without any inconvenient confusion of ideas, be held to be money; and if when coined it will be a legal tender—as to which I am not informed—it no doubt is money, but being convertible at any time into coin, this is a point of no consequence. In any case bullion may be held to be money, similarly as coin may be held to be bullion.

Farther, it appears to me that the intrinsic value of gold coin is identical with the intrinsic value of the gold it contains, excepting that very slight advantage in addition of value which its coinage may at times give to it; and that therefore prices are really regulated by the value of the metal gold (our measure of values) exchangeably with other articles; and that that exchangeable value of gold depends on the greater or less abundance of gold, whether coin or bullion, and also on the supply of and the demand for each several article for which the article gold is exchangeable; that our coinage is a mere and non-essential accident of our currency, as our Bank notes are merely incidental to it; and that the soul and body of our currency is the metal gold, and our prices the quantities of gold which each article can by exchange command; and therefore I oppose the opinion that money other than coin or bullion if bullion be money, has anything essential to do with prices. At the same time, I am aware that if coin be at any time arbitrarily forced into circulation by the swallowing of Bank notes previously circulating, or if notes be allowed to circulate in the place of coin previously circulating, these circumstaces will affect prices, not because notes and coin are money, but because the supply of the article, gold in the gold market will thereby be diminished or increased, and its exchangeable value be in consequence affected.

I am also aware that in so far as a note circulation of any kind has been substituted or adopted in place of a gold coin circulation, to that extent gold has apparently been rendered more abundant and less valuable in the gold market, but, at the same time, we cannot tell to what extent this may have affected the produce of the mines, or the absorption of gold to other uses.

As regards the depreciation of

nd Garcia was compelled to confess it when one of the party brought the covers of some packs from the ante-room to which Garcia had retired for half-an-hour. The cheat now confessed that he had packed the cards he brought with him. He took to flight scattering bank-notes around him: but his accomplice was seized and searched. Altogether 85 000 of Miranda's francs were recovered, and Garcia must have carried off 41,000 with him. The Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in default, and Calzado to eighteen months.

It need not be expected that the scandal served as a warning to the gamblers. Play produces a mental excitement, which is a necessity for men of a certain class. Let these play if they like, but the temptation ought not to be placed in the way of respectable persons who visit watering-places. The air of gambling-rooms is heating, and robs many a man of his senses. M. Sirven adds, that the director at Baden-Baden has received notice to quit, and M. Blanc will not be allowed to reap his harvest much longer when the Land-grave of Hesse-Homburg, now eighty years of age, closes his eyes. Unfortunately for our stern moralist, who, we suspect, has burnt his wings pretty severely at Homburg, and is "taking it out" in abuse, the mighty potentate of Hesse-Cassel is granting fresh concessions every year; and it is not likely that his successors will be so virtuous as to resign the best part of their income for love of honesty. We hope they may.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11 B, 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather. (Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in receipt of an extensive orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed one of their PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	in 7 lbs. boxes,	
Souchong	Do.	Do.
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	Do.	Do.
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	Do.	
Do. Orange Pekoe,		
Do. Green Teas.		

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Nests' Tongues.	
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	
CHEESE.		
Cheddar	Parmesan	
Stilton	Guncise	
Fine	Richmond	
Somerset	Berkley	
Gueyre		

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2¾.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¾.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Lotto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Tactetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Best Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "Invisible Chessboard"	" Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	" Traveller's Dodecahedron
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	or a Voyage round the
German Billiards	World.
Historical Loto	" Oxford University Boat
Numerical Puzzle	Race
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of
" No Pins	different weights
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.
They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford an opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Business Announcements.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	5	"
Do.	" 12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

"	4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	1	do.	2s.	"
On demand		do.		
On Scotland		do.	} 1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland		do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months..... 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CHARLES MACKENZIE,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,163 (£357,005.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Honkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
3	Do.	Do.	2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand		do.	1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2 57 cts.	"
3	Do.	Do.	2 54 " "
On Demand		"	2-53 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esqre. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE PLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 9, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rup.
4	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. do.
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. do.
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. do.
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. do.
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., Messrs Leeds & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CAS UMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
3 do.	2s.	1¼d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand	1s.	11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 6 "	5	"
" 12 "	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the Forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Bills and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

SALE OF DAMAGED DHOLLARA COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Arthur Bunder, (close to the Colaba Press Company's Buildings,)

E L & Co. 71 Bales of Dholara Cotton, damaged by salt N D water.

SALE OF LARGE SIZED LOOKING GLASSES.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant a few Pairs Large Size and very Handsome Looking Glasses in gilt Frames, Candles, &c. &c.

SALE OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.

On FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the compound of Mr. Henry Towers, Plumber, Byculla, near the Church.

One Portable Steam Engine with its Machinery.

AN AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRST RATE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, VALUABLE ENGINEER'S INSTRUMENTS, &c., IN NO. 1. CHURCH LANE, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Premises, No. 1, Church Lane Fort, all the Office Furniture, first-rate Photographic Cameras, valuable Engineer's Instruments, &c., the property of SAMUEL PERKES, Esq., Civil Engineer, (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Glass and Porcelain Ware, Circular Dining Table, Soap Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing Table and Glass, Screen, Time Pieces, &c.

One large size 12 in. Mahogany Camera, Portable Stand, focusing Screen, Carrying Slide and Extra Slide for Stereoscopic Slide.

One smaller do., in Walnut Case, for Card de visite Portrait or Landscape, fitted with Jami's Patent Orthoscopic Triplet Lens and 6 extra double Slides complete in Portable case.

One Stereoscopic Camera by "Dr. Hill Norris" fitted with Warrented Twin Lens, and Extra Double Slides.

One first-rate Woodward's Patent Polar Camera for Enlarging Portraits to any size required, the Box fitting ½ Ream of Paper of the finest quality and Developing Cloth, Ready for use, with Book of Instructions complete, also fitted with 2 Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Triplete Lens, the whole of the Portable Darkroom Enclosure, with Lead Cistern, Shelves, Doors, and a Harmonium.

One pair of Mundy's 3¼ in. full size Lens for Landscape and Portrait with Cover up to 12 in. square.

One pair 2½ in. Lens. One pair 1½ in. do., Printing Frames, Glass and Porcelain Funnels, Dipping Baths, Clips, &c.

One large Tent in Tussolatin 10 in. by "Troughton and Sims" fitted with every improvement complete for any kind of surveying, Terrestrial, and Astronomical in 2 Mahogany Cases with Stand.

One Improved Level 14 in. in Case with Stand and Extra inverted Eye piece complete.

One Drainage Level in Case and Stand.

One Plane Table in Case, and Compass complete.

One Prismatic Compass 4 in. Ball and Socket.

One Universal Surveying Pocket Compass in Case complete, by "Troughton and Sims."

One Pocket Box Sextant, by "Elliott Brothers" in Leather Case.

One Optical Square, by "Troughton and Sims."

One large five feet Oak Telescope by "Troughton and Sims."

Three Surveying Chains 100—66—and 50 feet, and 2 sets of Arrows.

Brass, Ivory, and Ebony Parallel Rulers.

One Telescopic Drawing Transmel.

One Bi-ocular Telescope in sling case, by Baker of London, Spirits levels, &c. &c. one Double Barrelled Gun in Case complete, One Gyroscope complete & Miscellaneous articles &c.,

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 21st instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., AT No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On MONDAY, the 2nd, and on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, and it necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Laljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Services, Cut Glass Water Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Japra Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air-Tight Boxes.

Also, on the 3rd Idem, next to Roman Catholic Chapel, all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Chiffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Sofa, Half Bed Sofa, and Reclining of ditto, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Dressers and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 28th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR EUROPE FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VALUABLE CLOCKS, STATUARIES, VASES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKEE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 A. M., respectively, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at Tardeo, in the premises formerly known as the family house of the late DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq. remainder a large and extensive consignment of very valuable Furniture, Plate, Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. The same comprises two very valuable Plate Chests complete, with a service of silver Rosette Pattern Spoons and Forks for 24, a handsome silver richly Damascened Curated, Exhibition Pattern Tea Service, containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basin with covers and Milk or Cream Jugs with jointed covers. Butter Cooler, a 13 in. Renaissance engraved Silver Bread Basket, Silver Pierced Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, a 4 to 8 size Shaped beaded edge Soup Tureen with Cover and Ladle, Engraved Silver Toast Rack, Silver Muffineer, Sugar and Pepper Castors, Knife Rests, Bottle Labels, Mahogany Cases each containing 24 pairs of very handsome Silver Dessert and Fish eating Knives and Forks, a set of Silver Salvers with covers and Dome Beaded Dish Covers with stag handles containing 12 (but to be sold in three separate lots), a set of 4 handsome Ovel double Dishes with stag handles two Oval 25 in. Tea Trays, 8, 10 and 12 in. shaped beaded edge Waiters, Engraved Silver Waiters. The whole of the above are perfectly new and are fitted in 2 strong Wainscot Chests, a very elegant green and gold Dinner Service for 24, a very pretty and costly Dessert Service, a handsome 18 carat gold and Ivory-handled Cutlery for 36, these are also quite new, several pairs of best Hot Water Curry Dishes with artichoke handles, Sets of Shell and Queen's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 in Mahogany cases, Cruet, Pickle and Soy Frames, Epergne, Centrepieces and Candlebras, a pair of each 6 and 7 light Richly cut Crystal glass Pedestal Girandoles and two pair of Wall do. to match by Copeland. Handsome glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps and Crystal and Bohemian glass Candlesticks, with ruby coloured and gilt, Shades, Pans and Drops, Cut and Vineleaf pattern Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Toilet Services, English and French furniture with brass mountings, and inlaid with mother o'pearl and Brass such as Walnut Wood, Oblong, Occasional and Round Tables Settees, and Drawing room Chairs lined with rich crimson and gold and blue damask, Easy, Devotional, and other Chairs, Canterbury. A large Ottoman, gilt flower Baskets, Brass inlaid Chiffoneers with white Marble Slabs, Brass mounted Cupboard inlaid Whatnots, flower Stands and cabinets with white Marble Slabs Papier Mache, Tea Poys, Mahogany Pier, Side, and Oblong Tables, with white Marble Slabs, Lady's Cabinets, Writing, Work and Card Tables Wharnots, Tea Poys, Dresses and Almirahs with glass Mirrors, Dressing and Washing Tables with Mirrors and Marbles, Brass Bedsteads, four 3 size Bedstelle Tables complete, an invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Oval Glasses, Musical Boxes, Plated 1 2, 3, 4, and 8 light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Plated Grates 8 and 12 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers with ruby coloured Drops, magnificent Pier Glasses in rich Gilt Frames, six light Chandeliers, by Nash, 8 and 12 light Chandeliers, a large variety of handsome Table Ornaments, Vases, Statuaries, Porcelain and Marble Figures, Statuaries, French Vases with Domes, an excellent 8-day Clock by "French," London, a handsome solid Marble large 15-day Clock, with Bronze figure, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, 25 rolls of rich Carpet and borders, 3 childs patent Spring Rocking Horses rich velvet pile Table Covers, Plated and Gilt-framed Wall Mirrors, with lights, three light Bohemian Glass and Gilt Wall Shades with Gilt Drops, a choice Engravings and Prints in Maple and Gilt Frames, an Invoice of Buggy, and riding Whips, Walking Sticks with Shot guns, Swords, and Whistles, Four Garden Engines, Fireproof Safes, Iron Gates, and a variety of fancy goods, together with a collection of nicely Carved Blackwood Furniture.

AT 1 P.M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage, with pole and shaft to carry two or four persons.

An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage with pole and shaft to carry two persons.

A Bay Carriage Horse, aged fresh five, height 14-2½.

Sets of plated Mounted single and Double Harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at his former residence Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, all the Household Furniture, &c., of the late A. M. ANGSTER, Esq.

The same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Richly Plated Mounted Claret Jug, a handsome Blue and Gold Dinner Set, a Buff and Gold Tea Set, handsome painted Blue and Gold Dessert Do. Plated Gold Covers Curry Dishes, Cruet Soy, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set Waiters, Set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, a Set of Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Round Dining and Camp Tables, Easy Drawing-room and Dining-room Chairs Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Partition Screen, Music and Hastand, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, a Plated 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamp, Hanging Lamps, Carpets, Chairs Engravings, Cutlery, Wearing Apparels, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dessert Articles, China Garden Seats Plants in Scinde and Earthen Pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues of which will be published, and the property on view from Friday, the 23rd instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs 800.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Cash Books 5 quires.
Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have now on hand for sale on commission only one very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Cart, with imitation cane and wicker worked panels. Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th October 1863.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair-Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

QUININE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and